

ARNG 101

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Summary

The Army National Guard is America's oldest armed force—dating back to 1636—and the only branch that serves both the Federal and State governments. The Army National Guard answers to both the President of the United States and the governors of their respective States and territories. This means that the National Guard can be mobilized at any time, during natural disasters or other emergencies within America's borders, and also serve alongside U.S. combat forces in other parts of the world.

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Frequently Asked Questions

Q. What types of jobs are available in the ARNG?

A. You can choose from over 150 jobs in fields like medicine, technology, engineering, transportation, communications—serious jobs that can give you a real advantage over the competition. You can take your career even further with the leadership opportunities available to Officers and Warrant Officers. Your future—it all begins at the [National Guard Careers Website](#) or contact a recruiter to learn more.

Q. What are the benefits of serving in the ARNG?

A. In addition to the pride of serving your country and community, the ARNG provides career skills, cash bonuses, educational opportunities, and many additional military-limited incentives. Many benefits are also available to spouses and families. Several States and Territories offer their own incentives in addition to the benefits available from Federal programs (including even more money for college). Visit your State's website or contact a recruiter for more details.

Q. How do I contact a recruiter?

A. To contact a recruiter, fill out the online contact request form at the [National Guard Website](#) or call 1-800-GO-GUARD (1-800-46-48273).

Q. What is the difference between the ARNG and the Active Army?

A. Unlike the Active Army and other Armed Forces branches, the ARNG has a dual mission, responsible to both State and Federal governments. Guard Soldiers can be

deployed by either the governor of their resident State or the President of the United States, depending on where they are needed most.

ARNG Soldiers are also differentiated through their role as a "Citizen-Soldier," or a part-time Soldier who is still part of their community. They are men and women who live, work, and go to school in cities and towns all across America and its territories. These members of the National Guard are also trained, willing and proud to assist their neighbors during emergencies, and to protect their nation whenever they are called upon to do so.

Q. What is the difference between ARNG and the USAR?

- A. While the National Guard is a part of this nation's reserve forces, there are a few differences between the Army Reserve and the ARNG. The National Guard maintains a unique "dual status" - both State and Federal - that no other service or component has. This dual status is rooted in Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution, which States that "Congress shall have the power ... To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

The National Guard serves both the State and Nation in times of need, and Soldiers in the Guard swear an oath to protect and defend not just the Constitution of the United States, but also of the State in which they serve. In peacetime, the Guard is commanded by the governors of the respective States and Territories (the District of Columbia National Guard is commanded directly by the President), assisting civil leaders during natural disasters, State emergencies and civil unrest. The Army Reserve's mission, under Title 10 of the U.S. Code, is to provide trained, equipped, and ready Soldiers and cohesive units to meet the global requirements across the full spectrum of operations. The Army Reserve is a key element in The Army multi-component unit force, training with Active and National Guard units to ensure all three components work as a fully integrated team.

Q. What is the difference between Title 10 and Title 32 Soldiers?

- A. ARNG units may be activated in a number of ways as prescribed by public law. Most of the laws for Federal Mission operations are in Title 10 of the U.S. Code. When serving under Title 10, "Active Duty" means full-time duty in the active military service of the United States. Title 10 allows the President to "federalize" National Guard forces by ordering them to Active Duty in their reserve component status or by calling them into Federal service in their militia status.

Title 32 service is primarily state active duty, which includes State Active Duty (SAD) and Full-Time National Guard Duty. The governor can activate National Guard personnel to "State Active Duty" in response to natural or man-made disasters or Homeland Defense missions. State Active Duty is based on State statute and policy as well as State funds, and the Soldiers and Airmen remain under the command and

control of the governor. A key aspect of this duty status is that the Posse Comitatus Act (PCA) does not apply. "Full-time National Guard duty" means training or other duty, other than inactive duty, performed by a member of the National Guard. Title 32 allows the governor, with the approval of the President or the Secretary of Defense, to order a member to duty for operational activities in accordance with the United States Code.

Q. What are the different ranks of ARNG?

A. ARNG ranks and insignia are the same as those which are used in the U.S. Army. These ranks are listed below:

Enlisted	Warrant Officer	Officer
E1 Private	WO1 Warrant Officer	O1 Second Lieutenant
E2 Private	CW2 Chief Warrant Officer	O2 First Lieutenant
E3 Private First Class	CW3 Chief Warrant Officer	O3 Captain
E4 Specialist/Corporal	CW4 Chief Warrant Officer	O4 Major
E5 Sergeant	CW5 Chief Warrant Officer	O5 Lieutenant Colonel
E6 Staff Sergeant		O6 Colonel
E7 Sergeant First Class		O7 Brigadier General
E8 Master Sergeant		O8 Major General
E9 Command Sergeant Major		O9 Lieutenant General
		O10 General

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Links

- [ARNG 101](#)
This website provides a definition of the National Guard, height and weight requirements, how long a Soldier will serve, and the enlistment process.
- [About the National Guard](#)
This website provides the history of the National Guard.
- [Army National Guard Homepage](#)
This website provides additional information about the Army National Guard, news and resources for Soldiers and Family members.

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References

Regulations

- [United States Code Title 10 – Armed Forces, Subtitle B – Army, Chapter 341 - Active Duty](#)
- [United States Code Title 32 – National Guard](#)

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Points of Contact

- National Guard Recruiting
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